

Type *Acentropelma spinulosum*, F. Cambr. (sub *Metriopelma*).

In *Metriopelma*, at least in the species that I refer to *Breyeri* and *tetricum*, there is no scopula, merely normal hairs on the surfaces above mentioned.

To the synonymy of *Metriopelma tetricum*, Sim., must be added *Miaschistopus rapidus*, Poc., based upon specimens in the British Museum from Keyserling's collection labelled W. Africa. The error of locality misled me into describing the specimens as the representatives of a new genus and species.

LXX.—Description of Two new Species of Bracon from Bengal. By Col. C. T. BINGHAM, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

MY friend Mr. L. de Nicéville, Government Entomologist, Indian Museum, Calcutta, has kindly entrusted to me for identification two species of *Bracon* bred from the larvæ of *Scirpophaga auriflua*, Zeller, a moth belonging to the family Crambidae, extremely destructive to the sugar-cane plantations in Bengal. So far as a careful examination of the material in the collections of the British Museum and of the very scattered literature on the subject have enabled me to judge, both the species sent have not been previously described. I have ventured to name one after Mr. de Nicéville.

*Bracon Nicévillii*, sp. n.

♀. Fulvous yellow, the tips of the mandibles, the antennæ, a broad band across the vertex of the head, the fifth and base of the sixth abdominal segment above, and the sheath of the ovipositor black, the ovipositor itself yellow, the posterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous: wings hyaline yellow, the apex of both and inferior margin of hind wing infuscated; the front wing with two fuscous clouds, one in front of the basal nervure, passing from the costal margin of the wing through the discoidal cells, the other covering the apical half of the stigma and passing through the second cubital cell; base of stigma yellow; a clear hyaline spot in the first cubital cell. Head and thorax smooth and shining; legs covered with a short pubescence; a triangular impressed mark on the face above the clypeus slightly raised in the middle, with a small pit at each angle connected by furrows; a deep, short, impressed line vertically from between the base of the antennæ to the pit at the apex of the triangle; the thorax

above and the pleuræ smooth and shining, the median segment broad, smooth, evenly rounded, the sides with an irregular, large, longitudinally impressed depression. Abdomen broad, the basal segment with well-marked lateral furrows diverging towards the apical margin of the segment, the middle near the apex bearing a short longitudinal carina; abdominal sutures distinct, that between the second and third segments crenulate, the second segment with a diamond-shaped raised plane in the middle at base, beyond which the depressed dorsal surface of the segment is coarsely rugose; the apical margin smooth and shining, the second, third, and fourth segments with short, lateral, oblique furrows, which are distinctly crenulate; the rest of the abdomen above smooth and shining.

♂. Closely resembles the female, but is longer, with a narrower abdomen; the antennæ brownish yellow; the apical joints of the intermediate and posterior tarsi fuscous; the dorsal surface of the sixth, not fifth, abdominal segment black, the second to fourth segments with oblique lateral depressions and transverse furrows arching towards the bases of the segment: wings narrower, the fuscous clouds on the fore wing smaller.

♀. Length 12 millim. to apex of abdomen; ovipositor 15 millim.; expanse 20 millim.

♂. Length 14 millim.; expanse 20 millim.

Allied to *B. agrænsis*, Cameron, but differing in the colour of the wings and considerably in the sculpture of the thorax and abdomen.

*Bracon famulus*, sp. n.

♀. Resembles the preceding, but the head is broader, flattened above, and abruptly truncated at the occiput, the thorax larger proportionately, the median segment with a longitudinal medial groove, along the middle of which is a short raised carina; the abdominal segments coarsely rugulose above, the apical segment smooth and shining, the sutures between the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments indistinctly crenulate, the second and third segments with oblique lateral depressions. Fulvous yellow, the antennæ deep brownish black; a large circular black spot on either side of the third segment at apex; posterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous, basal half of the sheath of the ovipositor black: wings hyaline yellow, fuscous on the apical half of both wings; fore wing with a fuscous cloud on either side of the basal nervure, succeeded by a clear hyaline spot in the first cubital, passing into the discoidal cell; the basal portion of the stigma yellow; a

hyaline spot in the marginal cell and a hyaline line on either side of the second transverse cubital nervure.

♂. Similar, more slender; the abdomen narrower; the antennæ, the space round the ocelli, and a spot on the lateral margins of the second to sixth abdominal segments black; the wings with the fuscous cloud around the basal nervure extending further towards the apex of the wing.

♀. Length 13 millim. to apex of abdomen; ovipositor 5 millim.; expanse 21 millim.

♂. Length 12 millim.; expanse 19 millim.

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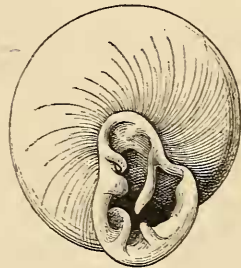
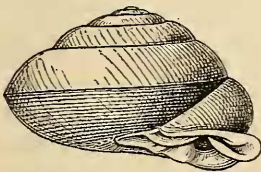
LXXI.—Description of a new Species of Land-Shell from Colombia. By S. I. DA COSTA.

*Labyrinthus colombiensis*, sp. n.

Testa imperforata, orbicularis, globoso-conoidea, solida, rufo-fusca, lineis obliquis, curvatis striata; spira depressa, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , convexiusculi, ultimus ad peripheriam obtuse carinatus, antice descendens; apertura horizontalis, transverse auriformis; peristoma contractum, continuum, album, breviter reflexum, sinuosum; pone labrum bisrobiculatum, marginibus callo alto prominente, laminam erectam intrantem emittente junctis, supero arcuato, basale flexuoso, intus tuberculis duobus, dente altero brevi, altero obtuso majore, dextro inæqualiter bidentato.

Alto 21; diam. maj. 34 mm., min. 30 mm.

*Hab.* Santa Marta, Colombia, South America.



This species differs in many respects from others of this group, which are almost invariably deeply umbilicate, flat, and sharply carinate. *L. Sieversi*, Marten, both in form and the armature of the aperture bears a strong resemblance to this